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(56) Documents Cited

GB 1502829 A

US 4218923 A

(58) Field of Search

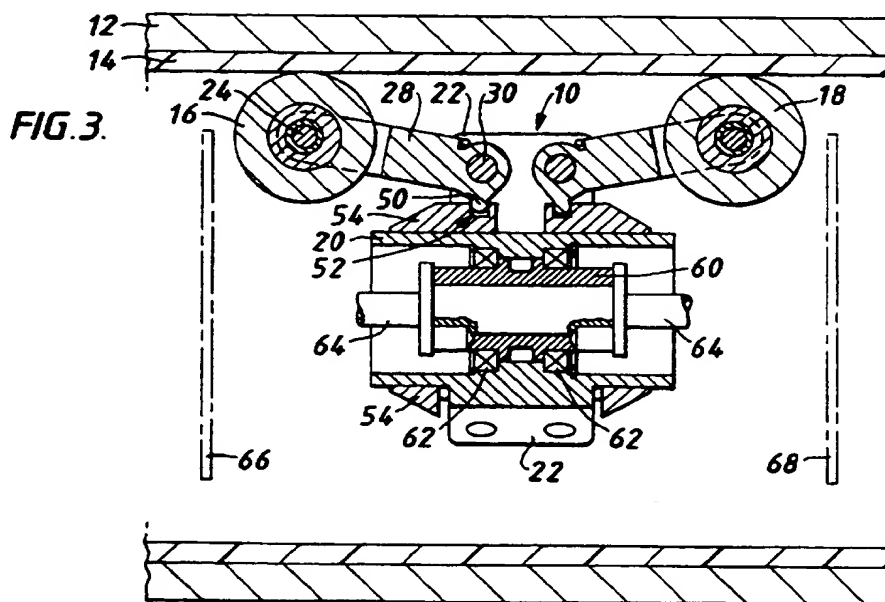
UK CL (Edition O ) F2P PG1

INT CL<sup>6</sup> B05C 7/08 , B08B 9/02 , F16L 55/18 55/26

ONLINE WPI

(54) Self-centring suspension for in-pipe use

(57) The suspension 10, for use in supporting a vehicle or vehicles intended to travel in a pipeline 12, comprises a body 20 and two sets of three wheels 16, 18 spaced apart along the length of the body 20. Each wheel is mounted on a lever arm 28 biased by torsion springs against the inner surface of the pipeline. Each lever arm 28 has a stub arm 50 which is eccentrically arranged relatively to a pin rotary joint 30, and the stub arm slidingly engages a circumferential groove 52 in a ring 54. Each ring 54 slides on the body 20. A set of three wheels are thus constrained to move inwards and outwards together.



GB 2 301 162 A

FIG. 1.

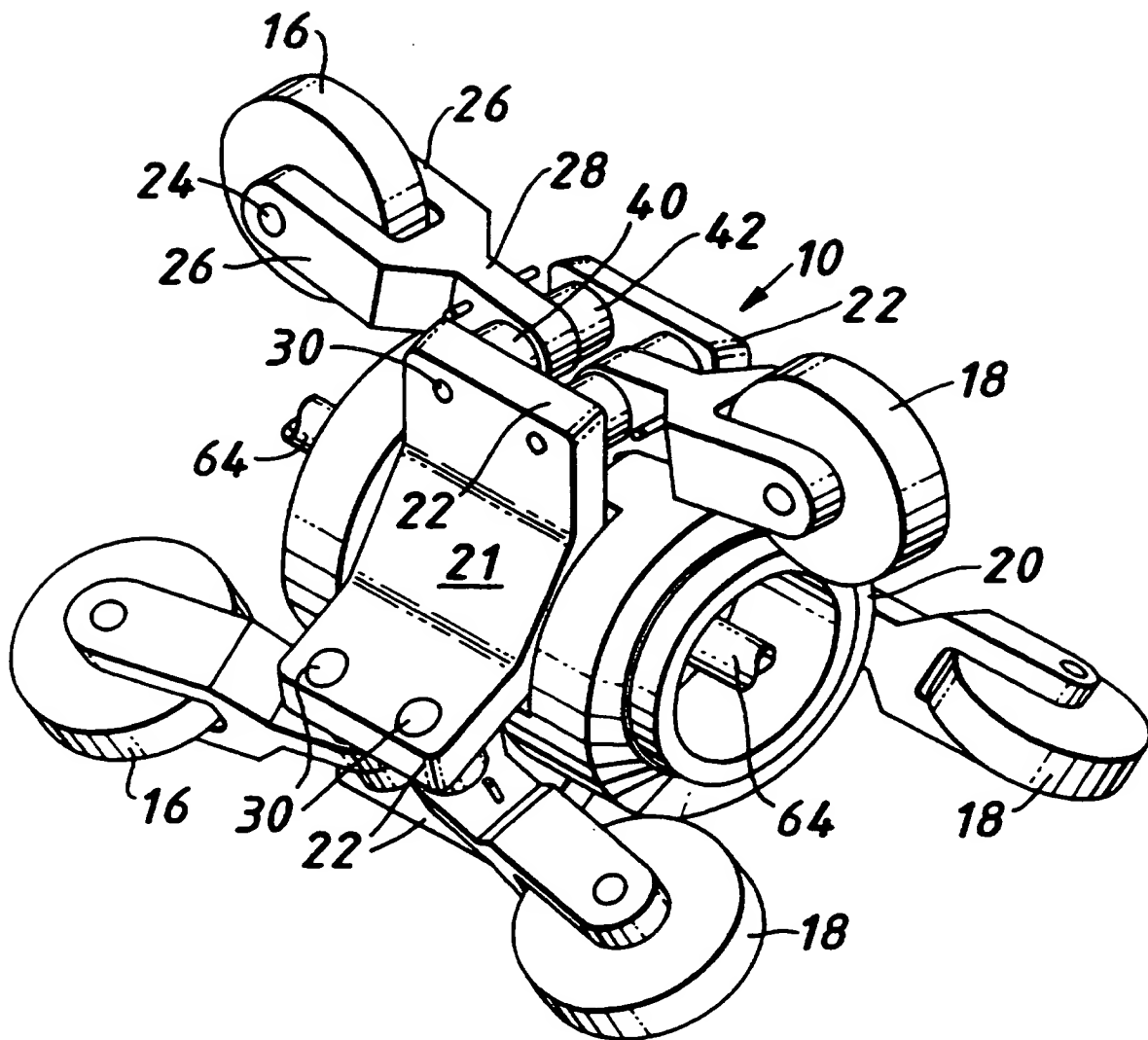
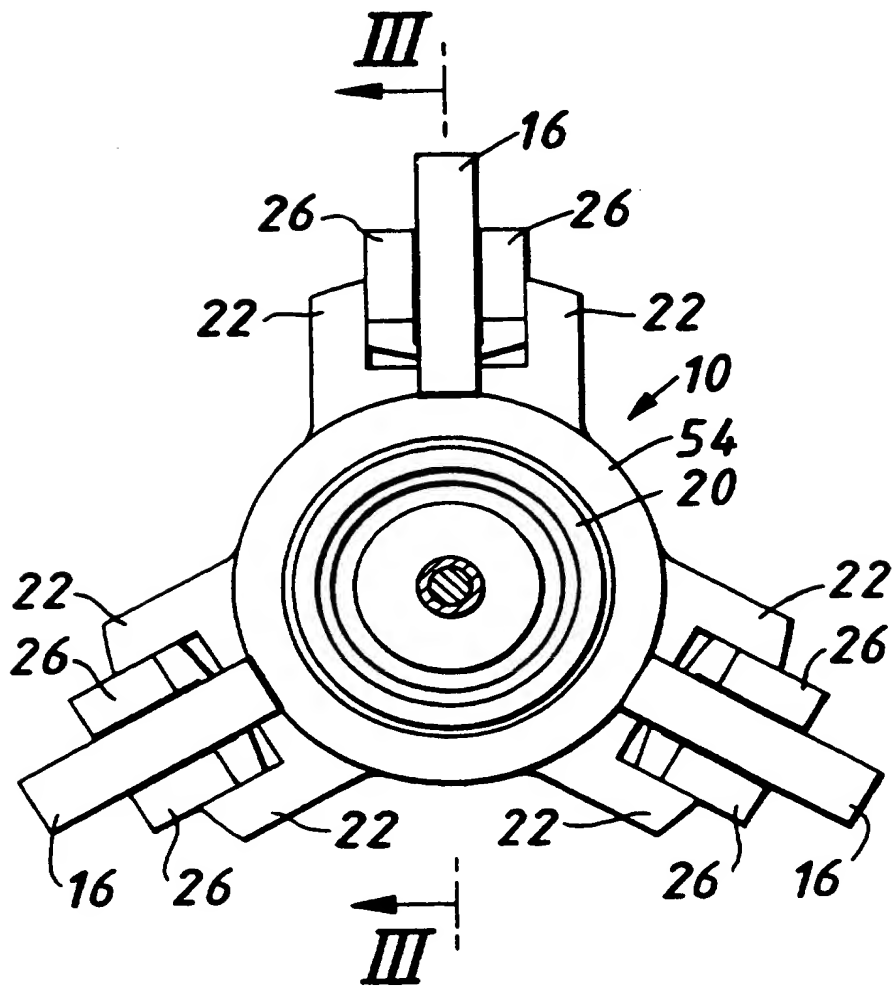
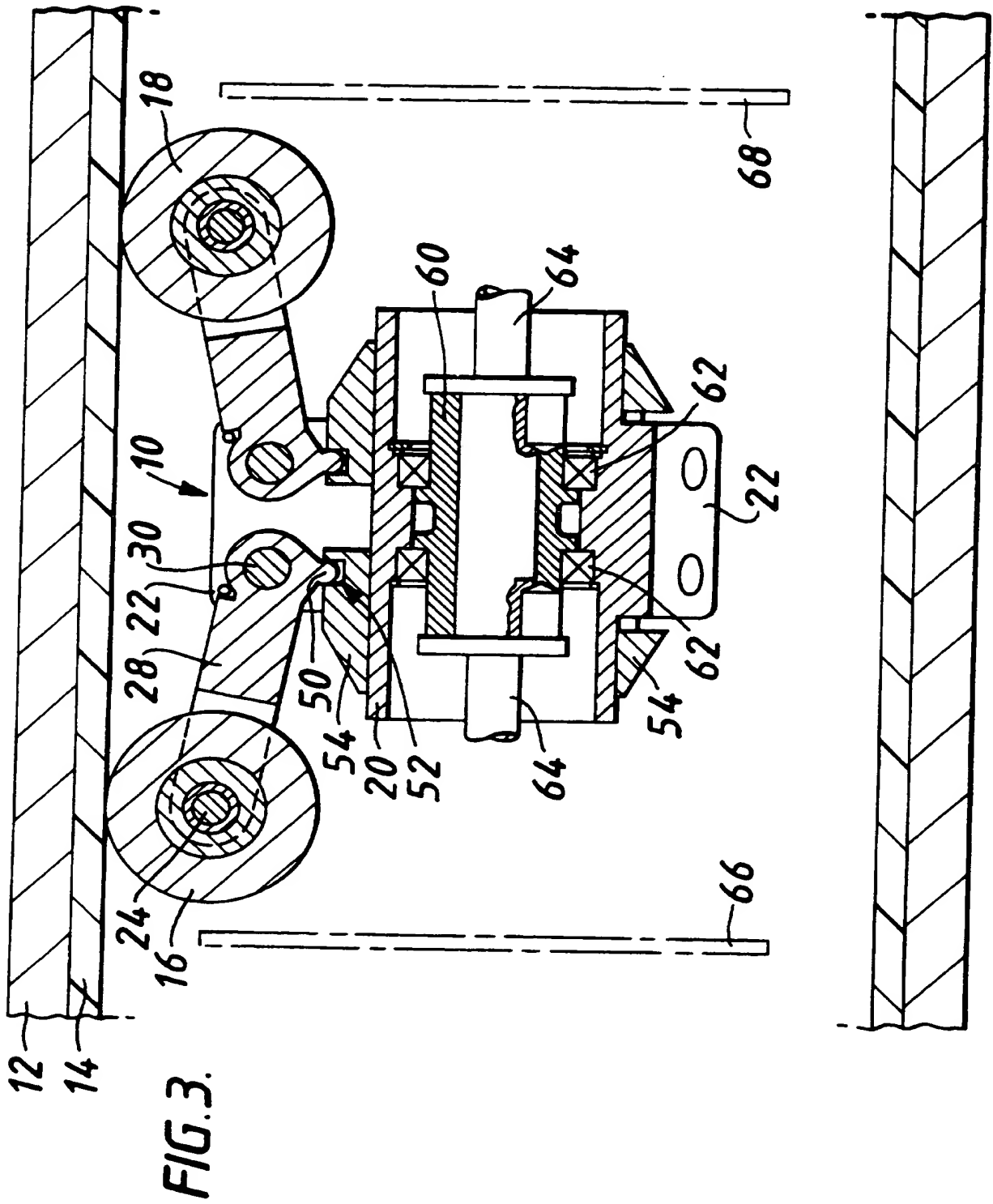


FIG. 2.





## SELF-CENTERING SUSPENSION FOR IN-PIPE USE

The invention relates to self-centering suspensions for in-pipe use.

In-pipe vehicles which require centering within the pipe are normally supported by polymer cups, wire brushes, or  
5 several wheels on independently spring loaded lever arms. The former two generate high levels of frictional resistance, and the latter requires relatively stiff springs on the lever arms partially to counteract the load exerted by the opposite lever arms. Therefore  
10 centralising a vehicle in a pipe to within accurate limits, whilst maintaining some automatic adjustment for variations in pipe size, is difficult to achieve and requires large forces, thus high frictional resistance to linear motion of the vehicle, and high resistance to  
15 traversing a pipe of reducing diameter.

According to the invention there is provided a self-centering suspension for use in supporting a vehicle or vehicle intended to travel in a pipeline, said suspension comprising a body and a set of wheels, each  
20 wheel being mounted at a first end of an arm having a second end connected to said body by a rotary joint permitting the wheel to move inwards and outwards to accommodate changes in the diameter of an inner surface of the pipeline as the wheels traverse the inner surface,

spring means arranged to be stressed by inward  
movement of a said wheel, each arm having a stub arm  
eccentrically arranged with respect to said rotary joint,  
each stub arm slidably engaging a circumferential groove  
5 in a ring reciprocable on the body longitudinally  
thereof, and the stub arms and ring together forming  
coupling means arranged to allow only movement of all the  
wheels in the set simultaneously.

Preferably, said spring means comprises respective rotary  
10 spring means arranged between a said arm in each case and  
the body, and the spring means being arranged around the  
respective rotary joint.

The invention will now be further described, by way of  
example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in  
15 which:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic three-dimensional view of  
the suspension;

Fig. 2 is an end elevation of the suspension shown  
in Fig. 1; and

20 Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section on the line  
III-III in Fig. 2, with parts removed.

Figs. 1 to 3 show a self-centering suspension 10 for use  
in supporting a vehicle intended to travel in a pipeline

12. For example, the pipeline 12 is a cast iron gas main and contains a liner 14 of polyethylene upon the inner surface of which wheels 16, 18 run. There are three wheels 16 in a first set of wheels spaced apart  
5 equiangularly around a body 20. There are three wheels 18 in a second set of wheels also spaced apart equiangularly around the body 20. The wheels 18 each lie in a common plane with a wheel 16 in this example. However, this is not essential and the wheels 16, 18 may  
10 lie in different planes. The two sets of wheels 16, 18 are spaced apart along the length of the body 20.

The vehicle is intended to be used, in this example, for the purpose of cutting an aperture in the liner at an offtake so that a plastic service pipe can be inserted in  
15 an existing steel service pipe and the plastic pipe joined to the liner at the aperture cut by the machine. However, the invention is operable in pipelines and ducts whether they are lined or not.

The body 20 carries three brackets 21 arranged  
20 equiangularly about the body 20. Each bracket 21 terminates at opposite ends in arms 22.

The following description applies to the first set of wheels 16.

Each wheel 16 is mounted on a pin 24 between two arms 26  
25 of a fork formed at one end of a lever arm 28. The other

end of the lever arm 28 is connected by a rotary joint in the form of a pin 30 to adjacent arms 22 of the brackets 21.

5 Torsion springs 40, 42 are arranged around the pin 30 between the lever arm 28 and the arms 22 fixed to the body 20. Inward movement of the wheel 16 and the lever arm 28 stresses the torsion springs 40, 42.

10 The lever arm 28 has a stub arm 50 eccentrically arranged with respect to the rotary joint or pin 30 and the end of the stub arm 50 slidingly engages opposite side walls of a circumferential groove 52 formed in the exterior surface of a ring 54. The ring 54 embraces the body 20 and is free to slide to and fro along the body 20 in the lengthwise direction.

15 Thus, the three wheels 16 of the first set are constrained to move together inwards and outwards relatively to the body 20 as the diameter of the inner surface of the liner 14 varies during travel of the suspension along the pipeline 12. The stub arm 50 and 20 the ring 54 together form a coupling means by which only movement of all of the lever arms 28 is allowed.

The description of the first set of wheels 16 just given above applies in similar fashion to the second set of wheels 18.



The body 20 is hollow and it contains a bearing member 60 supported on the body 20 by two ball bearings 62. The bearing member 60 is connected at each end to a coupling rod 64 which is connected to a vehicle in a train of  
5 vehicles intended to travel along the inside of the pipeline 12. End plates 66, 68 are shown which are connected to the vehicles (not shown) on either side of the suspension 10. A suspension 10 which is last in the train of vehicles can support only one vehicle, of  
10 course. The weight of the vehicles is supported only by the suspension 10 and by similar suspensions (not shown) arranged in similar fashion beyond the distant ends of the vehicles.

The provision of the bearings 62 enables the vehicles to  
15 be rotated relatively to the suspension 10.

The springs 40, 42 are chosen so that there is a pre-load in the springs when the suspension 10 enters the pipeline 12. The pre-load is chosen so that the springs hold the vehicles centralised in the pipeline 12 for all the  
20 diameters of the inner surface of the liner 14 to be encountered.

The suspension has been developed to achieve accurate centralisation, using a wheeled system to minimise resistance to linear motion, and interconnecting the  
25 centralising lever arms to ensure that the only force on the supported body is to encourage centering of it rather

than opposing its centering.

Any displacement of the body 20 from the centre line of the pipe creates an inward force on the wheel or wheels opposing the displacement which in turn creates

5 deflection of the remaining wheel or wheels in the set.

There is thus created a centering force on the body.

There will remain a centering force on the body until all three arms again contact the pipe wall, thus removing the centering force and stabilising the body.

10 Since all three lever arms are compressed simultaneously by any eccentric movement of the body, the individual spring stiffness and preload is considerably less than that required of independent lever arms. The energy absorbed in centering the vehicle is therefore lower, and  
15 the frictional resistance to linear travel will therefore be lower.

This approach to suspending a the body of a vehicle concentrically within a pipe provides significant advantages, particularly where accuracy of centering is  
20 important and where it is necessary to minimise the energy absorbed by traversing the vehicle along the pipe.

In a modification, not shown, the springs 40, 42 can be replaced by springs other than torsion springs. For example, the lever arms can act on compression springs,  
25 on extension springs, on leaf springs or on blocks of resilient material.

CLAIMS

1. A self-centering suspension for use in supporting a vehicle or vehicles intended to travel in a pipeline, said suspension comprising a body and a set of wheels, each wheel being mounted at a first end of an arm having  
5 a second end connected to said body by a rotary joint permitting the wheel to move inwards and outwards to accommodate changes in the diameter of an inner surface of the pipeline as the wheels traverse the inner surface, spring means arranged to be stressed by inward movement  
10 of a said wheel, each arm having a stub arm eccentrically arranged with respect to said rotary joint, each stub arm slidably engaging a circumferential groove in a ring reciprocable on the body longitudinally thereof, and the stub arms and ring together forming coupling means  
15 arranged to allow only movement of all the wheels in the set simultaneously.

2. A suspension as claimed in Claim 1, in which said spring means comprises respective rotary spring means arranged between a said arm and the body, and the rotary  
20 spring means being arranged around the respective rotary joint.

3. A suspension as claimed in Claim 1 or Claim 2, having three wheels in each set.
4. A suspension as claimed in any one preceding claim, in which said body has two said sets of wheels and there  
5 being two said coupling means, one said coupling means allowing only movement of the wheels in one said set and the other said coupling means allowing only movement of the wheels in the other said set.
5. A suspension as claimed in Claim 1 and substantially  
10 as hereinbefore described as the reference to the accompanying drawings.



Application No: GB 9609551.8  
Claims searched: 1-5

Examiner: Roger Binding  
Date of search: 25 July 1996

**Patents Act 1977**  
**Search Report under Section 17**

**Databases searched:**

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.O): F2G (PG1)

Int Cl (Ed.6): F16L 55/18, 55/26; B05C 7/08; B08B 9/02

Other: Online WPI

**Documents considered to be relevant:**

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	GB 1502829 A (WILLIAMSON), see page 3, line 110, to page 4, line 48.	1, 3, 4
A	US 4218923 A (TRIAD & ASSOC), see column 4, lines 35 to 61.	1, 4

X Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step  
Y Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.  
& Member of the same patent family

A Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.  
P Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.  
E Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

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